HILL BUSINESS COLLEGE

IT LAYS SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR A THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

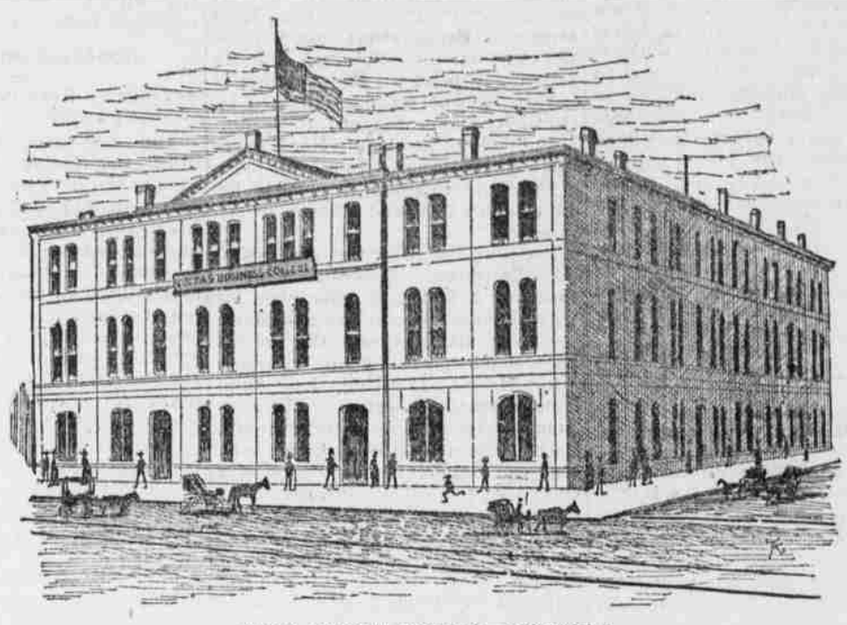
Established at Waco, Tex., in 1881—It has Steadily Grown in Patronage and Public Favor.

Foremost among the business educational institutions of the state undeniably stands Hill's Practical Business College, at Waco, Texas. This school was established by its present principal and proprietor in October, 1881, and has constantly grown in patronage and public favor until now, without question, it matriculates yearly a larger number of students than any like institution in the entire south. The causes operating in this widespread popularity are based upon solid foundations. The indefatigable management has spared neither skill, labor nor money to bring it up to the highest standard. With each successive year the increase of patronage has demandad more extensive equipments, and now it is to be seriously doubted if there is a like institution in the country that can approach it in this respect. Every modern convenience and appliance that money can command accommodates and adds to the convenience of the students of this progressive institution. While no words can fitly testify the appropriateness of its equipments throughout, yet the banking, wholesale and jobbing departments merit a separate and special mention. The Bank, which adorns the rear of the main hall, was a special order, gotten up by St. Louis manufacturers, and is a novel of architectural beauty. It is finished in the finest walnut and plate glass, and this, together with the equipments of the wholesale and jobbing departments, also of walnut, beyond question cost more than the entire equipments of any three business colleges in the state. Strictly in accord with these expensive and handsome equipments is the thorough course of study of this institution, in which its students are instructed in the fundamental rudiments and broadest principles of business. The moss-back methods of our fathers find no favor here. Theory and actual business practice are blended in that happy medium which approaches nearest perfection. The highest encomium that can be pronounced upon the ingenuity by which it has been devised, is the eminent place the graduates of this school now occupy in the business circles of this and other states. In Waco, where the methods of this school are best known, its graduates are found in all banks, wholesale and retail houses, and it is to be doubted if any school anywhere can show a record, even approaching it, in its own home city.

This school has a worthy sister in the city of Dallas, presided over by teachers of experience and ability, and which has achieved wonderful success since it was opened in January, 1888.

The superior standing of these institutions over all others in Texas is shown by the fact that they hold all honors ever offered to the competition of business colleges at the great State Fair and Exposition at Dallas, and in addition to these honors, they were awarded the gold medal over all competition at the first session of the San Antonio International Fair for the largest and best display of professional penmanshfp.

While your reporter was being shown through the Central college at Waco, the handsome facilities in every department were of the nature of a revelation to him, and the best interests of the people of Texas will be advanced by their placing their sons and daughters in this worthy institution. For full particulars write the management for a catalogue.



TEXAS BUSINESS COLLEGE.—SEE PAGE 5.

Under the Lone Star.

By Rev. A. D. Mayo.

In the pleasant month of April, 1881, we made our advent in Texas, at Galveston. It was a fit time for the great first impression which the Lone Star state expects to make on every stranger. Never is the vast empire of the southwestern United States in so royal attire as during the months of April and May, before the long, fierce heats of the summer have parched and cracked the plains, and the restless winds blown their dust in a cloud of 500 miles wide. Indeed, what we cold-blooded Yankees call "summer" often begins in March and holds on until Thanksgiving, in this "favored" land. That year, a cold, wet winter had laid the foundations for a gorgeous outbreak of spring. All the month we rode over endless prairies, blooming like gardens of paradise, roamed through cities smothered in flowers, and looked up into skies that Italy might envy for tenderness, depth and variety of hue. It was our first introduction to a southwestern spring, and we came home the sort of lunatic that every impressible northern visitor returns from his first experience of nature "on her high horse" in these realms of fairyland.

Our month was crowded full of great interest. We looked in upon all the leading cities and journeyed over several thousand miles of the all-outdoors of this great gulf state, noting her promise rather than performance on the lines of education, and the group of influences and institutions that always cluster about a good system of common schools. The achievement was not yet great. There was enthusiastic proclamation by the politicians and land agents of the vast endowment of education,—40,000,000 acres of prairie, an area larger than all New England. But, unfortunately, the old-time Texas politician was not quite a new-time, common-school apostle. This magnificent endowment, left by the generous fathers of the Republic of Texas for the children, had been so handled that, even to-day, the commonwealth realizes but $3,000,000 per annum for her 500,000 population of school age; and the state has just gone into the courts to rescue from ten to fifteen millions acres of these lands from the clutches of somebody who ought not to have them. Only six of the larger towns supported a system of free graded schools at that date, 1881,—three of the chief cities not having yet moved,—and the country districts, where nine-tenths of the children lived, were afflicted by a system that has since become a great stumbling block to success.

There were then a million five hundred thousand people in the state; and the total tax valuation was not greater than the sum invested in savings-banks by the people of Massachusetts. But even this was a big leap from 1870, when the population was but 800,000, the valuation a $150,000,000, and education feeble in proportion. The push up hill, that had doubled the population and the property value of the state in the first ten years after the close of the war period, was good reason for the "great expectations" that resulted in the air of those spring months. Everybody was so full of what was to be that the deficiencies of the present were little heeded. In every town, we met a group of able and broad-minded young men, not in politics, getting their hand on the new industrial interests of the state, who said, "Come again in ten years, and see what Texas is bound to become." The vast railroad system that, like Job's war horse, "snuffeth the battle afar off;" was already spreading itself, like a fiery charge of cavalry, toward the far west and Mexico. It was only too easy to believe what people so confident and so ready to work for all they believed in prophesied. We came home with the old-time notion of Texas, in which every Yankee school-boy forty years ago, in the days when "G. T.T." stood for the order of facts now symbolized by "skipped to Canada," was indoctrinated, thoroughly exploded, and began, like all returned tourists, to "talk Texas" with the best.

For the past eight years, we have kept our eye on the land of the "Lone Star," from the vantage-ground of southern Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, noting its prodigious advance. One fact was revealed during an interesting tour in these states, three years ago, covering as much ground as could be reasonably crowded into a working school year,—that, while all the southern states are calling aloud for "respectable white immigration" (no other need apply), and some of them are obtaining a moderate supply, with a flow of northern and European capital in their manufacturing and mining districts, and Florida is overrun every winter by a restless crowd that leaves only a small detachment for permanent occupation, yet the only considerable drift into what we once called "the south," since the war, has been upon the region between the Missouri river in Missouri and the Colorado river in Texas. Here was a land unrivalled in some of the best elements of fertility and climate, in area are equal to half a dozen states like New York, including southwest Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Territory and Texas down to Austin and out to the "Panhandle," in 1865 as new as Dakota and Montana ten years ago, just consecrated to free labor, all ready to be occupied and wrought up to a new American Paradise. The people had responded to the call, and from all all quarters at home and abroad had come seen, and and "set up their Ebenezer." The rush of immigration had quadrupled the population of Texas in twenty years, changed Arkansas, spite of her present ugly, political troubles, to one of the most hopeful of the southern states, transformed the old stamping ground of the "border-ruffian," southwest Missouri, to one of the most attractive new portions of the republic, and within the coming ten years will bring in the new state of Oklahoma, and change New Mexico to a civilized and Americanized commonwealth. We especially noted the rapid growth of smart villages, called "cities" down south, in the portion of Texas included in this area and their zeal for building up the people's school. In short, we were prepared to go over and see the fulfilment of the prohecy of 1881.

The opportunity came the present year in a cordial invitation from the state superintendent of education' Hon. Oscar H. Cooper, urged by Dr. Currie, of the Peabody educational fund, and the leader of the new educational movement in New Orleans, President Wm. Preston Johnston, of Tulane University, to visit Texas for a winter and spring campaign in the interest of popular education. So, in mid-January, we entered our sleeping car berth one night at New Orleans, and the next morning were landed in the handsome railroad station at Houston, Tex. Our first welcome was auspicious. In 1881 we had not run against a piece of beef that a civilized man would care to chew, although Boston was then feeding on Texas grass-fed meat, re-enforced by northwestern grain. But our eating house at Houston not only set before us an eatable beefsteak, but "piled up the glory" in such a rapid succession of dishes that, in sheer amazement, we called a halt to the furious waiters. This fundamental reform, getting a better table, has evidently come to stay; for through our present journey we ate good beef, with bountiful spring vegetables and early fruits, needing only the new gospel of the cooking school to make Texas a gourmand's paradise.

The close of that day found us at Austin; and we fell asleep almost under the shadow of the magnificent new capitol, built by a Chicago syndicate for the trifling consideration of three million acres of Panhandle prairie, with the sole exceptions of the capitols at Washington and Albany (provided it ever gets finished) the most imposing and handsomely appointed state house in the Union. We had left Austin eight years ago, a charming little city, with one of the loveliest situations, without public schools, and with few attractive buildings. We found it doubled in population, well equipped with an excellent system of public education, a state University for boys and girls in handsome buildings, the grandest hotel in the southwest, and a great number of fine town and suburban residences. Austin is not the most populous city of Texas, and is just now awaiting a development of manufacturing industry; but it bids fair to become an important centre of the higher education. And this year the public school authorities have been enabled, by the munificence of one of her citizens, to introduce the new educational "fad," manual training, into its public schools.

What we found here, we noted all through—that, while the public men of Texas differed little from the similar class elsewhere in their attitude toward popular education, we met in every center of population a group of able, energetic, broad-minded, and patriotic men and women, outside of political intrigues and abuses, hard at work, with wonderful success, in building up their imperial heritage.

So I was not surprised to read the bewildering figures of the state bureau of immigration, set forth the present year. In the short decade of my absence, Texas has almost doubled her population, now containing 2,500,000 people, duplicated her nominal and perhaps quadrupled her real property valuations, built up half a dozen prosperous towns into cities of from 20,000 to 50,000, all of them so changed in appearance that I scarcely recognized a prominent feature of eight years ago, extended her railrods to the City of Mexico, the Pacific, and the far Northwest, set about dredging for a deep water harbor on the coast, vastly enlarged the area of cultivation till she has become the leading cotton state, and a rival of all on several lines of production, and is now seriously considering the problem of manufacturing industry. Of these cities Dallas is at present the unmistakable leader, with 50,000 people, able men of all professions and trades, a metropolitan air, and rapid advancement in all elements of culture. It will be a profitable use of time for some of our foremost men, like Govs. Robinson and Long, to accept a coming invitation to attend the great October fair at Dallas, and talk to 30,000 people on the building of an American state. But we are not insensible to the rapid growth and future possibilities of Galveston, San Antonio, Houston, Austin, Fort Worth, and the score of smaller towns, with huge expectations of impending "booms." One of these, Denison, has lately been visited by a deputation of New England capitalists, who have made a real estate investment that may result in a new manufacturing city on the border line of Texas and Arkansas.

But our chief interest in new Texas is in her education. We are getting very tired of the clamor over material progress that leaves out all that makes wealth, population and the show and swell of our new "society" tolerable, the organization of the upper side of our American life. Texas has yet her full share of social crudeness and private "cussedness" enough to set her most boastful politicians thinking; quite enough to burden her clergy, educators and the whole upper side of her society with solemn reflection. The recklessness of human life that still afflicts her society has no longer the old plea of border barbarism for an excuse. Her press still groans with this disgusting and horrible record of personal violence. It is coming to be recognized, where the recognition will be most useful, that the most deplorable weakness of southern society is the comparative helplessness of the better class to keep down the turbulence and diabolism of a great body of reckless, wicked and irresponsible people in the lower regions of life. But in this estimate our northern folk too often mistake in locating the causes of what they are so ready to condemn. These causes are far less from political disturbances than is believed, though there is enough of this. And it cannot be realized to what an extent the best people of every southern community are working together to prevent these lamentable outbreaks of race jealousy and political intolerance, always most violent in the lower regions of the community. But no northern, like a dozen southern states, has been turned upside down by a revolution that prostrated its system of labor, impoverished its leading class, and cast on the public sometimes a majority of penniless, ignorant and untrained people, suddenly endowed with the highest earthly opportunity and responsibility—American citizenship. In this view no people in history have made, on the whole, so good a record for the orderly and peaceable upbuilding of society as the southern states, and the wonder is that so little of this sort of outbreak has happened. The turbulence of the south is chiefly due, first, to the inevitable results of an epoch of revolution and reconstruction; second, very largely to illiteracy and bad whisky, and a great deal more than the southern people realize to their toleration of youthful vagrancy in both races. Their towns and cities sw arm with lazy and vicious children and youth, black and white, whom everybody denounces and nobody seems responsible for. This young army of Satan is not the result of popular education, as the "moss-back" and malignant loudly proclaims. Indeed, the good schools of the south are doing more than any other influence to prevent the evil. But little more than half the children between the ages of six and fourteen are in regular attendance on schools four months ig the year, through all these states; and thousands between fourteen and twenty are adrift. National aid to education is the best help the north and the nation can offer as a relief in this emergency. But, within the coming ten years, the most progressive Southern States, like Texas, will be compelled to adopt the compulsory education, labor and vagrant laws for the direction of child life, that are now the safety of New England, and are being adopted by several of the leading States of the north. This lunacy of "personal independence," that permits a wicked, shiftless family, rich or poor, to launch a half-dozen worthless children on a community, to swell the tide of pauperism, crime and all social abominations, must give place to the American idea of the responsibility of the State for public order and law, intelligence, industry and morality.

The better sort of people through the south see clearly that these unruly elements are now the most serious weight on its growing prosperity; and there are gratifying indications that this conviction will ripen to practical results in the years to come.

Texas is inevitably under great disabilities in some respects. Its vast area; its sparse population of whole regions as big as ordinary states; the wonderfully mixed character of a new immigration, including some of the best and worst of our own and all lands; the rivalry and fancied hostile interests of different parts of its territory, that makes an influential public opinion an effective legislation for the general good so difficult, and the fact that Texas is still an empire rimmed with a wilderness only dotted with settlement, 500 miles broad, separating it from the great centers of American life—all these influences cast their shadow. But all the more conspicuous are the energy, patriotism, breadth of mind and consecration of heart of leading classes of her people, her foremost men of business, generally the judiciary, the leading members of the medical and clerical profession, the progressive churches, her foremost teachers and educators, and especially the glory of the new south, the great body of intelligent, right-minded and inspiring young women. It is these classes that are chiefly entitled to the credit of what has so well been done during the past ten years.

We find now, instead of six, 130 towns and cities with a respectable system of graded schools—such an advance in eight years as no modern state can boast. Texas now expends $3,000,000 annually for education, only only second to Missourl in the sixteen states. The country people are moving, and a score of its 250 counties are getting strong on their educational legs, though only 3,000 of 8,000 country schools are established in school houses. A spirit is abroad that in ten years more will sweep away another drift from the old past, and set the children's table, spread with all the opportunities of the coming years, from the mountains to the gulf. These city and village graded schools are supplemented by a new State University, coeducational, and perhaps the best agricultural and mechanical state college in the south; excellent normal schools for white and colored youth; state benevolent institutions, some of conspicuous merit; several great institutions for the colored people; and improving class of private and denominational establishments; and a growing interest in music, libraries and art. The Catholic priesthood there as everywhere is the relentless foe of the common schools; while the large and wealthy Hebrew population are its best friends and one of the best elements of the new life of the state. The colored people of Texas seem to us lacking in the superior class found in the older southern states, probably because the original slave population was chiefly of the cotton and sugar plantation type. But there is the same indication of progress there as everywhere. While half insane politicians and theorists are filling the air with wild talk on the "impending race conflict," thereby stirring up the lower elements of society to disorder the southern negro is to-day going ahead faster than any similar people under similar circumstances since the world began; and, in twenty years more, the vital "race question" will "be the survival of the fittest" in the great American "race" between the enterprising colored and reactionary, lower-class white youth of these sixteen states. Education, temperance, moral and humane Christianity, social and political common sense, are all that is necessary to solve "the race question" in the south.

For almost five months we have journeyed up and down this wonderland, wonderful in ways that must be seen to be known, built up from a wilderness, in less than fifty years, into one of the most powerful of the southern commonwealths, a country that baffles ordinary estimates of human affairs. The thing to do is to go and see in the late autumn or early spring, when traveling is at the best and the country is in full dress. From mid-winter through two months of a Boston summer, we have done our work, everywhere welcomed by children and youth, parents, teachers, and the educational public, with boundless opportunity to do all of which we are capable. So have we worked through the ninth year of our ministry of education. In this tour, we have visited all the state educational institutions, twice addressed the legislature, been welcomed to a score of the centers of school life, spoken in public more than 100 times, and supplemented public speech with endless private talk with the best people in all portions of the state. The leading churches have been opened for lectures and frequent Sunday discourses, largely attended. A series of addresses to colored people on "How to make an American Citizen" have been listened to by great and attentive crowds. Indeed, the only drawback has been our absolute physical inability, though never in so firm health, of meeting half the demands of the people.

We "held up" on June 1 and left the state with a score of places clamoring for work and the opportunity to spend the entire summer lecturing to teachers in the great summer schools. We are writing this in St. Louis, where a three weeks' visit is well used in giving Sunday aid to our clergy, preparing for a June series of college addresses in Ohio, and possibly for a July closing appearance at the national convention of teachers in Nashville, Tenn.

As usual, it will be our privilege to return to dear new Boston in July, hold forth on the platform of Brother Baldwin at "the Union" on the Sunday evenings of August and September, and between Independence and Thanksgiving Days give our friends once more the opportunity to furnish the wherewithal for the tenth year of our ministry of education in the south.

As the years go on the opportunities of this great ministry expand; and we fondly trust that our last days of service therein will so blend with the unfolding prospects of the blessed world of work to come that we shall find no better occupation over there than to go right on, obeying the same divine call, in our own best way and place, to help onward the kingdom of God on earth and in heaven.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—FEMALE COLLEGE. [SEE PAGE 8.]

PRESIDENT LAMAR.

Extract from His Message Concerning the University of Texas.

Our young republic has been formed by a Spartan spirit. Let it progress and ripen into Roman firmness and Athenian gracefulness and wisdom. Let those names which have been inscribed on the standard of her national glory, be found also on the page of her history, associated with the profound and enlightened policy which is to make our country a bright link in that chain of free states which will some day encircle and unite in harmony the American continent. Thus, and thus only, will true glory be perfected. And our nation, which has sprung from the harsh trump of war, be matured into the refinements and tranquil happiness of peace.

Let me, therefore, urge it upon you gentlemen, not to postpone the matter too long. The present is a propitious moment to lay the foundation of a great moral and intellectual, edifice, which will in after ages be hailed as the chief ornament and blessing of Texas. A suitable appropriation of lands to the purpose of general education can be made at this time without inconvenience to the government or the people, but defer it until the public domain shall have passed from our hands and the uneducated youths of Texas will constitute the living monument of our neglect and remissness. To commence a liberal system of education a few years hence may be attended with many difficulties. The imposition of taxes will be necessary. Sectional jealousies will spring up, and the whole plan may be defeated in the conflict of selfishness or be suffered to languish under a feeble and inefficient support, a liberal endownment which will be adequate to the general diffusion of a good rudimental education in every district of the republic, and to the establishment of a university where the highest branches of science may be taught, can now be effected without the expenditure of a single dollar. Postpone it a few years, and millions will be necessarv to accomplish the great design.

What the shop needs of the schoo- is that love for good books, good companions, good thoughts, that appreciation of cleanly, manly conversation which shall project into the shop life of the pupils something that shall lead them to read intelligibly and with avidity good things; which shall lead them to enjoy good lectures, good conversation, good soriety; which shall lead them to appreciate a good home with good books and good associations.

The school is not to make shop work more successful, but it is to make the shop in the home and in society mean more and bring more comfort to the shop toilers. The laborer needs to be educated in the school, but not in the technique of the shop. The inventions of the world do not spring from the shop. The man who studies principles—not the man who practices processes—is the mechanical inventor. The education that the shop needs outside the shop, for prosperity, is in principles, not in processes.

What the shop needs of the school is inspiration to use the mind, and a knowledge of the way to use it, in and out of the shop, for profit and comfort. It needs discipline, in the art of using one's self, one's time and wages

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Don't be cross. If there is anything more pestiferous than a cross teacher, short of the small-pox, I don't know it. Crossness puts a damper on all interest and ardor—kills where there should be quickening, stifles where there should be air.

The school room is no place for a bear, and if you feel bearish habits creeping upon you, take to some cave and hibernate.

The Insane Hospitals, at Evansville and Richmond, Ind., will be lighted by electricity.